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[1472]

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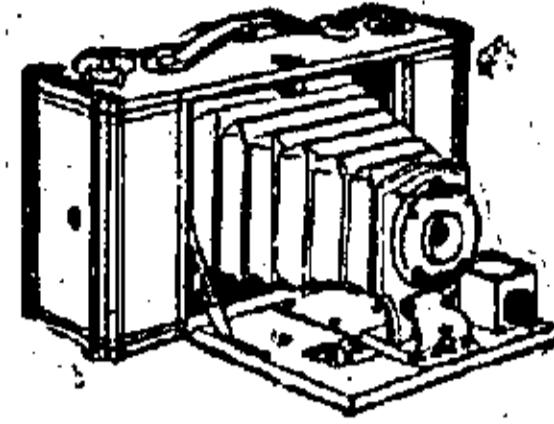


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addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
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All letters for publication should be written on
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No anonymous signed communications that
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BIRTH.
On November 12th, at Taiping, The P. S. K., the
wife of C. M. L. MESSER, a son. [1279]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DE VEUY ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1910.

ALTHOUGH the actual statistics are not yet to hand, it seems very probable that, for the first time since the war, the rice harvest in Japan this year will be below the average. As expected, the cause is to be found in the inundations and unfavourable weather which prevailed over Japan during the month of September. In some cases the crop was actually destroyed; in others it was only partially damaged. Rice, however, is one of the hardest of cereals and can stand weather which would be fatal to other kinds of grain—which is our reason, perhaps, why it is so largely cultivated in Eastern countries—so that on the whole there appears no reason to fear that any district will suffer from famine. But when a shoe fits tightly there needs but little to make it actually pinch, and the rise in price which has followed the partial destruction of the crop has already shown the Japanese how tight their shoe does fit. No doubt the inflation in price is at present excessive, and some reduction will follow the importation of foreign rice which is now taking place. But, having for the last few years had plentiful crops, with consequent low prices, the Japanese naturally regard the rise in price with great misgivings; nor are these misgivings to be dispelled by any official statement as to the present price being a

fair one for the farmers. In matters of daily necessities altruistic feelings are naturally somewhat stifled. Moreover, the consumer has a somewhat difficult problem to set the economists of Japan. These authorities have for some time been proclaiming that the depression in trade, which has shown singular persistence since the collapse of the boom following the war, was due to the low price of rice, which had also involved the agricultural interests in suffering. Now, however, that the price of rice has gone up to what the authorities regard as a fair figure, curious inquirers are anxiously asking when the industrial depression is to cease. To this the authorities have to reply. Even the farmers seem to be in a worse plight, for while those whose crop was destroyed can, of course, derive no benefit from the rise in prices, those whose crop was diminished protest that they will be in the same position as they were before, since the rise in price will hardly compensate for the smallness of the crop. Political economy, however, is not a science which has reached a very high level in Japan, and the announcements of the economists must not be taken too seriously. The fact that a depression in trade and a low market price for rice existed at the same time seems to have been sufficient for these gentlemen to immediately insist upon their bearing the relation of cause and effect. The price of rice is low and there is a trade depression—that is, one results from the other. What better argument could you have? It is true the low rice-market theory has had its opponents, one section among these contending that the depression was due to the people persisting in hoarding their money and, not spending it—apparently upon things they could do without. This theory again does not stand a practical test, since it would appear that if these hoards exist they will be soon absorbed by the extra cost of living during the winter, which will not in any degree assist in the removal of the depression. On the whole, however, it seems best to abandon the theory that there was any connection between the low price of rice and the trade depression. The cause of the low price of rice does not need investigation; plentiful harvests are sufficient to account for that. The depression running concurrent with the low price of rice is, on the other hand, probably caused by over-taxation and the rise in the cost of living, which accompanies high tariffs and government monopolies. Here is where the shoe is beginning to pinch. As long as the staple of existence was fairly cheap, the tightness of the shoe did not cause much discomfort; but now that the staple of existence has advanced to a figure reminiscent of famine years the shoe is beginning to pinch most decidedly. It is only on these grounds also that the mystery of the farmers being equally badly off in fat and in lean years can be explained. He is taxed up to the hilt with heavy land-tax, so that in times of good harvest he can only just pay his way. In times of bad harvest he is not really better. He has to pay his share of the higher prices consequent on the higher cost of living; while the smallness of his crop renders the increased price of rice inoperative to affect his income. Even the farmer whose fields produce a heavy crop while all his neighbours are suffering does not gain much advantage, since the average cost of living must be increased by the surrounding scarcity. In the modern social state it is impossible for one class of producers to prosper indefinitely at the expense of the rest, the inter-dependence of all classes being too great. Perhaps the chief point of interest in the rise in the price of rice is, however, the fact that it still further postpones that improvement in trade for which all classes are looking. As long as the price of the cereal was reasonably low there was a margin left which was available for new enterprises or extensions of existing businesses; now this margin is in danger of disappearing the situation is a serious one. The new Customs Tariff, which is to come into force next year, will also tend to send prices higher, since many articles which now come in under special rates as arranged in the Conventional Tariffs will then be highly taxed, and Japan has so far progressed during the half-century her ports have been opened to foreign trade as to be no longer independent of foreign supplies. In the meantime, moreover, Japan is struggling to increase her armaments, already a heavy burden upon her revenue. There seems to be some idea that the Japanese Navy must be kept on a level with that of the United States, not with a view to hostilities, but on the same principle as that which sways Great Britain in keeping her Navy above the strength of that of Germany. For Japan to compete with the United States in

naval expansion there will be required a special effort on the part of her people. Foreign observers are wondering how long such an effort can last before the machine breaks down.

The Kowloon Dock dances commenced on Saturday evening.

The Zafiro has come out of dock and is now flying the Stars and Stripes.

The English mail of the 15th October was delivered in London on the 11th inst.

The Volunteers who have been encamped at Customs Pass for nine days strike their tents to-day. On Saturday night they were engaged in a sham fight with the regulars.

Mr. A. C. Franklyn has been appointed to act as Government Analyst during the absence of Mr. F. Browne, or until further notice.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court on Saturday Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., fined a sampan woman fifty cents for failing to remove from the Harbour Office wharf when told to do so.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. Jones, first boarding officer, to act as Assistant Harbour Master during the absence of Captains C. W. Beckwith.

The following typhoon warning dated Manila, November 13th, 11.30 a.m., was received at the American Consulate-General at 12.11 p.m. yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon east of the Philippines Islands, moving West."

Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. are publishing a life of the late Empress Dowager of China, by Mr. Philip Sergeant, who, besides being known as the biographer of Cleopatra, Catherine, and the two French Empresses, spent more than four years in Hongkong while the Empress Dowager's sway was at its height.

The Chinese burglar is very active just now, and residents would be well advised to be prepared for his unexpected visit. Some time during Friday morning the house of Mrs. Arnold at Westbourne Villas, Babbington Path, was entered and the thief cleared the drawing room of a quantity of valuable silverware.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant to Mr. J. von Rigen, M. I. Mech. E. and S. Hongkong, and M. I. V. Bremerhaven, provisional protection for a further period of six months from October 28th, for an invention in respect of fire bridge bars & steam boilers, pending an application for the grant of letters patent therefor.

Before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy on Saturday Mr. W. E. L. Shenton applied on behalf of the coxswain of the Yaumati ferry launch, who stands charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of P. C. True and a Chinese seaman in a collision which occurred on Friday week, for a reduction of bail from \$5,000 to \$2,000. Inspector Langley objected, remacking that the Ferry Company must have little confidence in their man if they were unwilling to put up a bond of \$5,000. His Worship refused the application.

Mr. F. Reichmann, the proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, is improving this old established hostelry beyond recognition. The renovated building has been extensively enlarged and to the many comforts provided has been added a luxurious lounge in which the resident can enjoy a siesta. The Chinese "boys" in their brown uniforms and brass buttons look spic and span, and are sedulous in their attention to guests, while Mr. J. H. Oxberry, the newly appointed manager, is courtesy itself. The cuisine falls into line with other improvements, and the guests at the special dinner on Saturday night would be hard to please if they were not satisfied with the dishes provided. The Rajput Band, under Bandmaster Coke, played selections of music during dinner.

Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, of Hongkong, Weekly Rubber Share Circular dated the 11th inst. say:—"The dullness of the past few weeks which heralded the beginning of the period under review made way for a rather better feeling with the slight advance in the price of Fine Hard Park Rubber, which about the middle of the week was quoted at 6s. 3d. per lb. In sympathy with this unappreciable though satisfactory advance the rubber share market exhibited a rather better tone and the preponderance of the seals has been towards firmer prices, which is the feature elicited by all first class producers and producing Companies. As regards the latter category, another promising company with a comparatively small capital has just recently entered upon the dividend paying list, the Castlfield (Klang) Rubber Estates, Ltd., having, by cable advice, declared its maiden dividend of 7½ per cent. in respect of the year ended 30th June last. Output returns from Malaya for the month of October have arrived, and the incoming English mail this morning bears despatches containing the production figures for last month, which, generally speaking, show advances all round. The factor apparently militating against sustained strength in the Share Market is, beyond a doubt, the paucity of working capital, but so far as the intrinsic merits of the higher class producers are concerned confidence reposed in them is amply justified on both estates' outturns and the saleable value of the raw commodity.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice* left Shanghai on the 12th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here-morrow at 6 a.m.

The P. & A. S. S. Co.'s str. *Henrik Ibsen* is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 17th instant, at noon.

naval expansion there will be required a special effort on the part of her people.

Foreign observers are wondering how long such an effort can last before the machine breaks down.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

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[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

JAPAN'S NO LOAN POLICY.

EXPECTED ABANDONMENT.

TOKYO, November 13th.

Despite the Premier's recent speech, it is believed that the Government will abandon the No Loan Policy and that it has been decided to raise twenty-five million pounds sterling for the purposes of domestic improvements.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL ACTIONS
IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, November 13th.

The Court of Cassation has rendered judgment in the appeal of Mr. Robert Young, editor of the "Japan Chronicle" in an action for libel brought by Mr. W. T. Preston, for some time Canadian Commissioner of Trade in Japan. The plaintiff claimed 20,000 yen damages, and the Court below awarded Y2,000 and ordered an apology to be inserted in several newspapers. The Court of Cassation confirmed the decision.

The appeal by the "Japan Herald" was decided in the same way.

[Both newspapers had reproduced from a Canadian paper an article attacking Mr. Preston, and this formed the ground of action. The defence was, in effect, that the article was legitimate criticism of the actions of a public man].

JAPANESE CLEMENCY TO
PRISONERS.

TOKYO, November 13th.

The Emperor has extended his clemency to two prisoners, named Lewis and Hill, who have been released from prison.

[These men were imprisoned, we believe, in connection with the scuttling of a ship about two years ago.]

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

SHANGHAI'S SCORE.

SHANGHAI, November 13th.

The Shanghai team shot yesterday and made a total score of 962.

[Singapore, therefore, wins again with a score of 968. Hongkong's score was 929, and Penang's 879.]

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
AND THE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, November 13th.

The National Assembly yesterday memorialised both the Grand Council and the Government Council asking an explanation why no further punishment had been meted out to the Governor of the province of Hunan for sanctioning the railway loan without reference to the Provincial Assembly.

The demand for the attendance of the Grand Councillors was waived, and the House more subdued affording a striking contrast to the scene on Wednesday night.

Yesterday's proceedings were the outcome of a private meeting following upon the receipt of a warning from the Government.

OBITUARY.

PEKING, November 13th.

The death is announced of the wife of His Excellency Tang Shao Yi.

Philanthropic motives, combined with desire to enjoy the entertainment provided, attracted large crowds to the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral last night on the occasion of the annual *al fresco* fete arranged on behalf of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The compound was a blaze of light and colour. Stalls were ranged along the sides; vari-coloured lanterns outlined the compound, and a gay throng, willing to be entertained and yet desirous of assisting the good cause for which the Society stands, gave a pleasing touch of animation to a scene which suggested the continent of Europe rather than anything Oriental. Music added to the joys of the evening, and the fete was as successful as its promoters could wish.

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[LEUTEN'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE
IN BRITAIN.

INSTANT AND IMPLACABLE WAR.

LONDON, November 12th.

Instant and implacable war is the key-note of the comments on the breakdown of the Veto Conference.

Mr. Asquith has gone to Sandringham.

LATER.

The Conservative papers assert that the Liberal haste for a General Election shows that they did not want the truth about the Conference to become known, and is mainly due to threats by Mr. Redmond who compelled them to declare that their object all along has been to smother the reform of the House of Lords, which is one of the main planks of the Unionist platform.

PROBABLE GENERAL ELECTION
BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

LONDON, November 13th.

Everything to-day points to the nearness of a General Election, which both parties believe will come before Christmas.

It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to drop the Budget and meet Parliament with the declaration of an immediate dissolution.

PERSIAN UNREST.

LONDON, November 12th.

A message from Teheran states that profound uneasiness is felt there at the arrival of the ex-Shah in Vienna. He is suspected of a determination to intrigue against the existing regime.

THE CROWN SOLICITORSHIP.

Though no official announcement has been made, it is a fairly open secret that Mr. J. H. Kemp has been appointed Crown Solicitor of Hongkong. This appointment is the outcome of the decision of the Secretary of State that in future a Crown Solicitor should be employed without private practice.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Overcoats have become fashionable already.

It is astonishing the change which has taken place in the weather this week. A drop of six degrees in a couple of days is a trifling sudden for most of us, and it takes a little time to get accustomed to it. Screens are now being pulled away from the grates and the glowing fire is installed with its cheery blaze. It gives more realism to the Christmas feeling which we have been trying to cultivate by sending home parcels by the English mail.

The rush on the Post Office on Friday was quite a spectacle. It was pleasant to see the stamp-buying crowd crowded out, and it was satisfactory as showing that notwithstanding dull times the folks out here are not forgetful of those at home.

The crowd at the Post Office on Friday suggests one thing—that the general public is largely composed of procrastinators. It is a big work to throw at anybody at the beginning of the week, but it is the only one that applies. Folks will, notwithstanding all the warnings, and notices and advice to post early, leave the dispatch of their Christmas parcels to the last day, with the result that they have to suffer the inconvenience of waiting at the counter and the postal employees get a heap of work all at once when it might very well be distributed throughout the week and relieve the pressure.

Strings of coins are still to be seen daily outside the Post Office, with packets of copper coins for the purchase of stamps. These stamps are, no doubt, subsequently sold for silver, and while the Post Office suffers a loss of something like 20 per cent. on the transaction, the purchaser of stamps, who sell them again for silver coins, would stand to gain to that extent. I suppose there is no legal remedy, or the Government would have applied it before now. This has been going on for months past. Evidently somebody is driving a regular and profitable business by collecting Hongkong copper coins, buying postage revenue stamps, a dollar's worth at a time, and re-selling them for silver. It ought not to tax the ingenuity of the Treasury unduly to put an end to such a business, if that is really what is happening.

The cutting of the queue is exciting no little discussion at present, and Europeans seem to be as greatly interested in the subject as the Chinese themselves. Ladies who have to study effect in their households, especially at table, are much concerned over the forthcoming change. The "boys," who look so smart and neat in their long coats, down which hang the long coil of black hair, will seem different individuals when they part with the queue. A new costume will have to be devised to meet the changed conditions.

The "Solomon Relief Fund" will doubtless be assisted by a contribution from most residents.

The "Solomon" is the name of the man, who had some light employment in connection with the waterworks, was well known to most residents topside, if not in his official capacity, at least as a maker of curries, or—tell it not in Gath! as a teller of ladies' fortunes. Solomon, in one way or another, tried to live up to his name. He was a native, I believe, of Mauritius.

It seems a long time, by the way, since that Bedford Relief Entertainment was given, and the public are wondering why the result of this effort has not yet been published.

The Volunteers found the outdoor life invigorating. The cold is said to have given many of them "chapped lips," but one would have thought there was sufficient moisture to have prevented such a result.

St. Andrew's practice dance on Tuesday was a decided success. It was what it claimed to be, a practice dance, and the efforts of the M.C. to impart some knowledge on the subject of the strathay ought to be appreciated. At the same time it has to be admitted that it is somewhat disconcerting, even to those who know the dance, to be stopped in the middle of it or beginning of it and be expected to start again exactly where they left off. I have no better plan to propose at present, but I should think that from the multitude of other councillors some wisdom might be extracted.

The committee of St. Andrew's Society were careful to warn people coming to the dance not to bring children with them, but the committee never told them not to bring their dogs. One faithful canine took the floor in the midst of the reel, and it was noticed that in some instances he made the reel more realistic. Upon my word, I couldn't help it.

The episode had other humorous aspects. When the dog was tethered on the verandah and was raising its voice in protest a canny Scot approached the owner and gravely informed him as well as he could in the midst of the animal's howls that he was not playing the game—that it was not fair to the bairns! The danger of the dog's protest being mistaken for the strains of the national instrument of Scotland was too much for the Sassenach, who promptly sought solace at the bar.

Can you see it? One man was overheard asking another—also at the bar—on Tuesday evening: "When is a drink not a drink? When it's a thirst. Try it on your friends. The different results will be edifying."

The Sanitary Board seemed to welcome the opportunity given by Dr. Fitts Williams of having a "go" at the Government on the question of the Fukien water supply. The Doctor's criticisms were certainly trenchant and ought to give the authorities food for reflection.

RODERICK RANDOM.

LOCAL SPORT

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

LEAGUE CRICKET		173
Police	99 R.G.A. (7 wickets)	
Civil Service	119 H.K.C.C. (100)	
Kowloon C.C.	112 Craignorower (8 wickets)	120
Buffs	5 Naval Yard	1
R.G.A.	2 R.E. (2)	2

LEAGUE CRICKET

ROYAL ARTILLERY v. POLICE. This match was played at the Valley on Saturday, and ended in a win for the Artillery by four wickets and 74 runs. Scores and analyses are:

POLICE		P. W. D. L. For Agst. Pts.
Buffs	6 5 1 0 20 3 11	
R.G.A.	4 2 2 0 5 7 5	
R.E.	4 1 2 1 7 7 4	
Naval Yard	4 1 0 3 4 8 2	
Hongkong	3 0 1 2 2 7 1	
Kowloon	3 0 1 2 3 9 1	

erratic kicking of the forwards spoiled all their chances. Before time was called the Buffs registered another two goals, the final score being: 5, Naval Yard, 1 goal.

ROYAL ARTILLERY v. ROYAL ENGINEERS. Played on the military ground, this League match ended in a draw. During the first half of the game the Artillery had matters much their own way, but in the second moiety the sappers warmed to the work and the gunners were constantly called upon to defend. At half-time the score stood 2-1 in favour of the Artillery, but in the second half the Engineers were successful in defeating the R.A. Aspern and brought the scores level. When the whistle sounded the result was: Artillery, 2; Engineers, 2.

The table now stands:

P. W. D. L. For Agst. Pts.		P. W. D. L. For Agst. Pts.
Buffs	6 5 1 0 20 3 11	
R.G.A.	4 2 2 0 5 7 5	
R.E.	4 1 2 1 7 7 4	
Naval Yard	4 1 0 3 4 8 2	
Hongkong	3 0 1 2 2 7 1	
Kowloon	3 0 1 2 3 9 1	

LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT

PRIDE OF BELFAST

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested at Belfast on the 20th ult. when the White Star steamer *Olympic*, the largest ocean tranship vessel laid down, was successfully launched from the establishment of Messrs. Harland & Wolff. There was a company of spectators estimated at two hundred thousand, many of them mill and factory hands and warehouse employees, who had been given an hour's release from their forenoon labours for the occasion.

According to the traditions of the White Star Line, there was no naming ceremony. At eleven o'clock, the time announced, Lord Pirrie was informed that all was ready, the signal was given, and the huge vessel commenced to move, very slowly at first, but at increasing speed, and she was going 122 knots when she entered the water 62 seconds after she began to slide. With the aid of three heavy anchors on each side of the ship and two piles of cable drags, each weighing more than 80 tons, the vessel was brought to well within her own length a minute after she left the ways. The launch was admirably organised, and there was no hitch of any kind. When the *Olympic* entered the water Lord Pirrie and Lady Aberdeen cordially congratulated Lord Pirrie on the successful issue of his labour.

The steamship, besides being the largest vessel afloat, will in point of comfort and of all possible provision for securing freedom from seasickness stand far above any vessel yet launched. The next largest vessel launched at Belfast was the *Atradic*, for the White Star Company, which was floated in September, 1903. While however, the displacement of the *Atradic* is something like 40,000 tons, that of the *Olympic* is more than 5,000 tons greater, and she is about 100ft. longer than the holder of the previous record in this dimension. She will have four funnels, a new departure in White Star boats, and two masts, and when loaded will draw close on 35ft. of water. The new vessel brings the tonnage of the White Star Line up to 418,907. The launching weight of the *Olympic* was 27,000 tons, the greatest ever transferred from land to water. The speed of the steamship is to be twenty-one knots. Her accommodation is for about 2,500 passengers in all, and a crew of 600.

When the *Olympic* was launched the work of launching the *Carpathia* was still in progress, and the latter vessel was to be named in honour of the former. The *Carpathia* is to be 10,000 tons more than the *Olympic* and will be built for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was commenced.

THE COST OF THE FRENCH STRIKE.

The French railway strike is estimated to have cost the country between £11,000,000 and £12,000,000.

There is now no doubt, says a contemporary, that the strike was the outcome of a Socialist plot to terrorise the nation, and that the railwaymen were used as catalysts by the revolutionaries. Evidence which has been obtained by the Government points to the fact that the many cases of destruction of railway property have been organised by the Socialists, and not by the railwaymen.

The effects of the work of the revolutionaries are still being felt, for in many parts of France outrages have taken place. In one case the Boulogne express, with many London passengers on board, narrowly escaped being wrecked.

Inquiries among large exporters and importers and at the Chamber of Commerce showed that about £1,680,000 worth of goods were "hung up" during the strike between Great Britain and France alone. These include goods of various trades, such as textiles, leather, chemicals, machinery, coal, and yarns, which England was unable to deliver, and footstools, textiles, meat, spirits, wines, and paper which France was unable to send to England.

But when the exports and imports which were interrupted between France and Belgium, Germany, Holland, and other countries are considered, the damage assumed enormous proportions. Roughly, it may be estimated as follows:

IMPORTS.

Foodstuffs £969,470
Industrial materials 2,943,260
Manufactured goods 979,370

EXPORTS.

Foodstuffs £554,930
Industrial materials 1,535,270
Manufactured goods 2,470,560
Postal packages 323,960

The railway lines lost between them £500,000 in passenger fares and £700,000 in goods traffic. The loss to the Western State Railway alone was £160,000. The strikers—railwaymen and others—lost £500,000 in wages.

The effect of the interruption of the international trains hit manufacturing and retail business very severely. Paris houses where stocks were low were unable to fulfil orders. All industries have lost tremendously. So in a smaller way the losses have filtered down until the smallest dealer has suffered.

NO FORTUNES IN PIECE GOODS.

If it is asked why piece-goods, which form for and away the largest part of the China import business, fail to provide just as well as bread and butter to the 200 or so foreign houses in Shanghai, this is an informant answer in one word: Auctions! Auctions at which there is "always a loss and (sic) seldom a profit." Auctions in which goods prepared with the utmost thought and care are "dumped as if they were so much dung stuff." Auctions at which natives with out the price of a bed on their persons are able to bid and to have knocked down to the cargo for which they could never pay could they not resell before the fortnight for the clearance of the port was up. Auctions which in effect succeed in putting money into the pockets of the sharper needy Chinamen and in preventing foreigners from putting together the little sum necessary to establish them in some place remote from China—*Mercantile Guardian*.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 19th.

SIR PATRICK MANSON.

The Colonial Office having issued a denial to the report that Sir Patrick Manson is retiring from his position as medical adviser to the Department, it is to be assumed that Sir Patrick has benefited by his leave of absence. But for all that I am inclined to think the real meaning of the denial is that the report is premature.

ASIAN IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

I hear that the question of the immigration of Orientals to Canada is to come up again, but at the instance of the Chinese Government. Irritation has died down in the Dominion of late, except in certain interested quarters, and some correspondents to papers have even borne testimony to the admirable qualities of the Chinese in the West, whose assistance, especially in household work, is sometimes hard to get. Nevertheless, certain powerful influences are at work to make the lot of the Chinese harder still. The protest of the Chinese Government is to be directed against the head tax which, up to now, has been five hundred dollars. They contend that it is unfair to make a distinction, in the imposition of such a tax, between themselves and the Japanese, and no justification can possibly exist for raising it to a thousand dollars, as the Canadian Government now propose.

UNREST IN AFGHANISTAN FEARED.

In Indian circles here there is much apprehension of unrest in Afghanistan this winter. There has lately been a revival of gun-running in the Persian Gulf, notwithstanding the measures taken to eradicate the illicit traders in arms. Considerable quantities of arms have found their way into the North-West Provinces and the Afghans have tried unsuccessfully to make purchases of arms through India. Colour has been given to these reports by the special disposition of British troops on the Afghan frontier lately, but the authorities explain that by saying that the military escort of the British Commissioner has been largely increased on account of his travels into parts of the country where

precautions are desirable.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

The French railway strike made a number of Englishmen short their holiday by a week, as it became so hazardous reckoning on getting across France during the early part of last week that to catch the *Mores* at Marseilles looked rather too much of a gamble. So a good many people took her at Tilbury Docks instead. Had they waited it would have been all right, for the French Government, even if it includes a Socialist Premier, handled the strikers so effectively that they soon caved in. But it looked ugly while it lasted. In same respects it had a funny side, too. For instance, there was surely a sublime cynicism about the engine-driver who conducted a full train of passengers along the line all right till he reached the vicinity of his own home, when he calmly got down, bade them good night and retired. They all had to walk several miles to their destination.

Passengers on the *Mongolia* that left Marseilles while the strike was still on had an anxious time in their journey across the republic, but the Sleeping Car Company, in conjunction with the P & O made the best arrangements they could under the circumstances and "all's well that ends well."

DEATH OF MRS. ISABEL THORNE.

Mrs. Isabel Thorne, who died last week at 148, Harley Street, had a notable career both East and West. For over thirty years she was honorary secretary of the London School of Medicine for Women. Several years of her early married life were spent in China, and it was her experiences in connection with medical mission work in China and India that led her to consider the part women should take in medicine.

She came home about 1868 and tried to obtain a medical qualification with the hearty encouragement of her husband. But at that date no medical school would admit a woman and there was no qualifying examination in Great Britain open to women. So she determined to start a school for women in London, and found ready supporters in her husband and his brother, Mr. Augustus Thorne, Mr. James Stanfield and others.

It was uphill work at first, but she was a very able woman and her excellent judgment surmounted all difficulties. She made no enemies, and till her death her circle of friends was extending. To-day her school is recognised as one of the leading medical schools in London.

PORTUGAL'S CORONIES.

Just how Macao will be affected by the up-holding in Portugal is still on the knees of the gods. The new President declares that the colonies will be developed, and it appears to be the idea of these "practical hands at administration" that considerable self-government can be applied in the case of several colonies. I do not know whether such a design is in mind for the little bit of Oriental Portugal, but I am assured by South Africans that if the idea is applied to the Portuguese possessions in Africa there will be ructions very soon, and a pretty bad state of financial disorder into the bargain.

On the other hand, South Africans will welcome the change of government if it really means business for the poverty and inertia of the old Portuguese régime at Delagoa Bay has been a great hindrance to railway and trade development between British territory and the sea on the East side of South Africa. Eye-witnesses who have returned from Lisbon assure me that the revolution was really carried through with exemplary order. There were wanton acts of pillage of clerical establishments, it is true, but considering the hatred of the religious orders, due to the way they have been treated on the country, the restraint of the populace was in remarkable contrast to the orgies of the French when they cut loose from their monarchical form of government. Of

course there is a good deal of big chest talk among the extremists—most of whom did nothing in the actual coup—but, on the whole, the men at the head of affairs are of the sober sort. One of the problems is what to do with the women. The President says he wants the government to be thoroughly socialist. He is in favour of the emancipation of women, but they are so much his opponents that he fears to give them the suffrage—"till they are educated up to it." For are not nearly all women on the side of the monarchy and the church in

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Hongkong, 12th November, 1910. [1249]

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NOTICE.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING and SIXPENCE per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15 per cent. for the year ending 22nd February, 1910.

COUPOON No. 15 is payable on 2nd November, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [1249]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

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Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

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MR. E. O. MURPHY, Wh. Sc. will read a paper on "PRODUCER GAS."

In the Rooms of the above Institution at 9 P.M. TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), 14th Nov. 1910. The adjourned discussion on Mr. RICHARDS' paper will also take place. Hongkong, 11th November, 1910. [1273]

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SUBSCRIBERS and Guests are reminded that Real Practice will be held in the CITY HALL from 5 to 7 P.M. on the following days:

TUESDAY, November the 15th.

22nd.

DANCING SHOES MUST BE WORN BY ALL DANCERS.

The Committee desire to draw the attention of Members and Friends to complaints lodged as to the inconvenience caused by the attendance of Children at the Practice Dances, and, in consequence, request that Children may not, in future, be brought on these occasions.

P. S. JAMESON.

Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1910. [1253]

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

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Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [1251]

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Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [351]

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [87]

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Hongkong, 24th September, 1910. [1124]

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Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [91]

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THE CURSE OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

AN EASY METHOD OF OVERCOMING IT.

Of all the subtle and depressing effects of heat, none is more trying to the resident in China than the way it disturbs sleep.

Even those who have never known what it is to lie with enclosed eyes, or to toss restlessly through the long night have, nevertheless, some idea of what this suffering means when they see the haggard faces of their friends and hear the devices they adopted to woo sleep and obtain rest. Those wretched are those who take bromides, chloral, morphine, or other deadly sleeping draughts; for, in the long run, they ruin their digestion, shatter their nerves, and even destroy their brain.

Happily for the victims of Insomnia, science comes with a certain cure for its misery. This is achieved by means of Sanatogen, the world-renowned tonic food with lasting effects. Its power as the greatest restorative and reinvigorating agent in nervous conditions is now a matter of common knowledge, and it is by reason of its action on the nervous system that it produces a powerful result in Insomnia.

Sanatogen feeds the nerves, and thus brings them to their normal state by supplying the vital element of phosphorus, which is used up in the display of every form of mental or physical energy.

HOW INSOMNIA IS CAUSED.

Experience shows that in the period preceding the attack of sleeplessness, the individual has, invariably, been making overdraws on the supply of phosphorus in his body, which, in consequence of its diminished strength, is unable to make good this loss from the food which is ordinarily taken.

Phosphorus exercises an important sway over the life of the cells of which every portion of our body is made, and over the living chemical processes which go on within them, as Professor Tunbridge, of King's College, London, has pointed out. Moreover, as Sir William Gowers maintains, phosphorus notably increases the proportion of the red blood corpuscles in the blood. It can, therefore, be easily understood that when there is a lack of this vital element, there is manifest diminution in the performance of the various functions.

The ordinary strain of life, coupled with the stress of the tropical climate, constantly depletes the supply of phosphorus, and imposes a strain on the nervous system. The readjustments produced by loss of sleep, and the additional nervous strain induced by the same means, still further accentuates this loss of phosphorus. The result is that, one evil acting on the other, produces what doctors call "a vicious circle," and this causes an ever-increasing overdraw on the supply of phosphorus.

Sanatogen is composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, chemically combined with the body-building element of pure milk. The phosphorus in Sanatogen is, therefore, in the exact form in which it is found in the brain and nervous systems. These organs are thus able to assimilate and utilise it with the greatest ease, to restore to the full the quantity of phosphorus which has been withdrawn from them.

HOW INSOMNIA IS CURED.

Sanatogen thus strengthens the brain and nervous system generally. In doing this, it also removes the long list of nervous symptoms like depression, lassitude, disinclination for mental or bodily effort, impaired memory, and the fear of impending evil, to name a few of those which, sooner or later, follow, if indeed they do not precede inability to sleep.

Sanatogen, however, does more than this. By restoring sleep, nature's chief means of resting and reinvigorating the brain and nervous system, it prevents nervous breakdown. If, on the other hand, people have been so unfortunate as to have broken down already, and are threatened with Neurosis, Sanatogen will restore them to health far more rapidly than anything else, giving them new strength, new force, new vigour and vitality.

Thousands of men and women have written that they have been cured of sleeplessness by Sanatogen. Lady Henry Somerset, the celebrated philanthropist, states: "Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep and invigorates the nerves, and it braces the patient to health."

The wife of a doctor and J. P. in Scotland writes: "My nervous system was so much impaired that I could not sleep without sedatives, and my appetite was quite gone, in fact I had a great desire for nothing in the shape of food. Many other remedies had been tried but had little or no effect. At last my husband sent for Sanatogen, and the effect was marvellous. In the course of a week after taking Sanatogen I felt quite different. My nerves were soothed, and I required in a very short time no stimulants and sedatives."

Sanatogen's merits are endorsed by over 1200 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe, among them being Dr. Ott, the late King Edward's physician in Marionbad.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent, free, on application, mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, from whom also Sanatogen can be purchased. Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists.

[1217-354]

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1247

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—I enclose the following cutting from the Manchester *Sunday Chronicle* of October 2nd. I have no doubt it will be of interest to local Christian Scientists and the public generally. Enclosing my card, I remain, yours, &c.,
A. M. PUTATE,
Kowloon, November 11th, 1910.

Some remarkable revelations of the methods of Christian Science practitioners were made at the Public Hall, Urmston, when Mr. Price, the County Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a cashier named Mr. Walter Steatham (53), of Lodge Avenue, Urmston.

Arthur Steatham said his father was an adherent of the Christian Science Church. During the last few years he had suffered from nervous trouble, and about three years ago his leg became sore. He did not seek medical advice until a short time ago, when his leg had become worse. The specialist whom he saw informed him that amputation of the limb would probably be necessary.

A short time after this his father requested his doctor to cease calling, and resolved to undergo Christian Science treatment. The services of a Christian Science practitioner named Mr. Pitfield were requisitioned, and he went to the house several times a week. The treatment consisted entirely of reading the Scriptures, prayer, and the Christian Science Text Book, and bathing the injured leg. Mr. Steatham, however, made no improvement, and gradually wasted away, death taking place on Sunday, the 25th inst.

Witness himself was not a believer in the treatment. His father, until a few days before his death, was quite convinced that there was hope of his recovery.

Answering the Coroner, witness added that his father had not been coerced into the matter at all. It was undertaken from the beginning that he was taking responsibility on himself.

The Foreman: Were no physical means taken?—None other than what I have already mentioned.

Was your father in much pain?—Yes, at times he had violent pains, and suffered agonies.

Was nothing done to alleviate that pain?—Nothing, except what my mother could do.

Dr. Clegg, the medical man who first attended Mr. Steatham, said he clearly pointed out to him that unless the leg was amputated death would ensue. Mr. Steatham told witness that he had perfect faith in the Christian Science treatment.

The Coroner: At the time you first saw him, you might have saved him?—No, he would have had a very good chance.

And it would have prolonged his life in any case?—I think so, sir.

"SCIENTISTS'" METHODS.

Mr. William Pitfield, Christian Science practitioner, West Didsbury, said he had attended Mr. Steatham, and that his treatment consisted of prayer, Scripture reading, and the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health."

The Coroner: Were you told what he was suffering from?—I don't think the disease was mentioned.

Was any treatment given to his leg at all?—No, none.

Witness went on to say that he received 10s. a week for three visits. Although he had the greatest respect for doctors, he had no faith in medical science.

The Coroner: Do you expect people to recover without any treatment?—I consider that prayer to God is treatment?

I mean actual local or medical treatment?—There was treatment local and general.

The Coroner: Therefore, to what do you attribute your failure? It has been a failure?

Witness: The case has not been met.

The Coroner: It has been a failure?—If you put it so, it has been a failure; I cannot say why.

You have not cured him; has it been a success or a failure?—The man has not been healed.

The witness added that he dealt with things spiritually.

Your treatment has not been a success?—It has not been a successful treatment.

Well, then, it must have been a failure. To what do you attribute that?—I could not give any reason.

Want of faith in the patient?—No, I would not say that.

Do you admit or deny that the medical profession are given any scientific knowledge and help to treat and cure?—I don't understand the question.

The Coroner: We are taught that God helps those who help themselves. If this man had had his leg amputated and the seat of the mischief removed, it is quite possible that he would have been alive, apart from your prayers. Is that not so?—I would rather not argue the point.

The Coroner: For the simple reason that you cannot. Do you ever treat infants?—I have treated them.

JURYMEN'S STRONG FEELING.

The Coroner: If you do—because children are not like this man, they are not able to make up their minds—the probability is you will find yourself in the dock.

Witness remarked that he would obey the law, on which the Coroner replied: "I should have thought, if you had any faith in your own treatment, you would not fear defying the law. Your answer only shows the helplessness of the whole thing."

A Juror: Did you suggest that he should see a doctor?—I left it to them.

Did you suggest it?—Yes, I did.

The Coroner: After leaving it until it was too late.

The Juror: And if the doctor had amputated the leg it would have been said he had been unsuccessful?

The Coroner: Exactly.

The Coroner: Instead of that you (to the witness) have killed him.

The Coroner: I don't say that.

The Coroner: I do say it, and feel it.

The Coroner: The man has killed himself.

The Coroner inquired if they could not return a verdict of manslaughter, but the Coroner said they could not. Mr. Steatham could please himself, and was equally as bad.

The Coroner characterised witness' practice as chicanery, while another juror said he was morally guilty. The former asked if there was no way of getting at Mr. Pitfield, but was told that there was not in the case of an adult.

The Coroner: The sooner we have an Act of Parliament passed so that they can be put in a lethal chamber the better. Turning to the witness, he added: "I pray to God you may never come across my doorstep. If you do you will have something to pray for."

The Coroner: It will probably be a warning to others.

A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

REBUILDING THE FLEET.

It is pointed out by a special correspondent in the *Glasgow Herald* that with the assistance of Glasgow, Sheffield, and Newcastle the Spanish Government is endeavouring to create a thoroughly modern and efficient though small fleet of "Dreadnoughts," cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo-boats. The firm entrusted with the contract is the Sociedad Espanola de Construccion Naval, and with it are associated as technical guarantors the famous British group, consisting of Messrs. John Brown Company, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, and Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, & Company. The presence of these British firms has breathed life into the dust of Spain's naval pomp at Ferrol. The scheme of construction and reorganization is being carried out at Ferrol and at Cartagena. In the latter port four small gunboats, three destroyers, and 24 torpedo-boats are being built, but the most important part of the contract, which provides for the building of three battleships of 15,400 tons, and the construction of a new dry dock, is being effected at Ferrol. Two of the battleships are already to be seen in frame on the shores of the bay. The *Espana*, which was laid down towards the close of last year, is now in frame up to her protective deck. The *Alfonso XIII*, which was not laid down until the beginning of this year, is not far behind her sister ship. The third vessel, the *Jamie I*, will be begun when the first building berth is left vacant by the *Espana*, possibly within a little over a year. The contract speed of these vessels is 19 knots, but it is anticipated that this will be exceeded possibly by half a knot. In their design many of the coming developments in warship construction have been anticipated, and on their delivery they should be able to challenge comparison with any ship of their class as regards armour, armament, speed, and radius. The dry dock, which is being constructed on a sub-contract by Sir John Jackson (Ltd.) is over 500ft. long, and will be able to accommodate a warship of the British Dreadnought size. When the present writer visited Ferrol the cement work at the head was finished, most of the dock had been excavated, and the pumping out of the last section had been begun.

There are altogether about 2,500 workmen employed in the arsenal, and of these the fall ten per cent, allowed by the country are British. They, with their wives and families, form at Ferrol a curiously interesting British colony of about 300 persons. They have their club at La Granja, on the other side of the bay; they have their tennis courts, where natives marvel at the ceaseless and completely puzzling activity of these mad English; they have an informal school for the education of their children in English lines; and their life, though one of considerable labour and very great responsibility, is far from unpleasant. To those who delight in dwelling on the strange changes wrought by time, there is food for reflection in the presence of this colony of British engineers and workmen, engaged at Ferrol in building warships for Spain which, when launched, will take the water past the small granite slips whence were launched the squadrons which added to the blaze of Nelson's glory at Trafalgar. The world over, concludes the writer in the *Glasgow Herald*, those Powers which have natives are engaged in increasing them, while their less fortunate neighbours are engaged in constructing their or in purchasing them second-hand. There is being woven in Europe at the present moment an elastic and vague web of naval understanding, which hangs ranged—in the mind, at least, of the man in the street—the Dreadnoughts of Germany, Austria and Italy against those of Great Britain, France and Russia. It would be ludicrous to suppose that the Spanish Government has any intention of placing itself on one side or the other. The object of the fleet now completing at Ferrol is doubtless to preserve the neutrality of the Spanish seaboard in time of war, which, as Capt. Malan has shown, can frequently be effected by the more threat of force.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
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THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

THE DESIRE FOR RECONSTITUTION.

The Special Correspondent of the Times at Lisbon wrote on Oct. 20th:

The Portuguese look to British recognition as placing the hall-mark of solidity and stability upon their latest venture. This is probably a correct view, but they do not seem to realize that experienced Governments cannot in these matters commit themselves with indecent haste just because local politicians have begun to make capital against the Provisional Government on account of the delay. The overthrow was too complete for any Royalist revival just at present. A division between the adherents of two of the most forcible members in the Provisional Cabinet is more or less assuming a tangible shape.

The Council of Ministers is therefore treading a thorny path, and efforts are not facilitated by the wholesale conversion of Royalists to the Republican cause. Ambitious revolutionaries are impatient at the detention of officials of the late regime in office, while the Government cannot afford to remove en bloc. In many cases the removal of these officials would mean the sacrifice of large pay overdraws which were habitual under the last régime—to say nothing of the reinforcement of the forces of reaction which would follow.

REWARDS FOR OFFICERS.

The Provisional Government to-day attempts to mollify the military heroes of the revolution by rewarding their patriotic services with furloughs, offers of service in the National Guard, extra promotions, retirements, increased pensions and distinctions.

It has been decided that the palaces of Mafra, Cintura, Peisa, Ajuda, Belém, and Necessidades are national property, and that Afonso Porto, Villaverde, and Bicalhos are the private property of the House of Braganza.

The cruiser *Don Carlos* is to be renamed the *Candido Reis* with ceremony on the 30th inst.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
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Formal Therapion with oil of THERAPION, on
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CURES TO STAY CURED.

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Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch
Telegrams: "LABOR LABUAN".
BRADLEY & CO., Agents.
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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ASIA, American str., 2,936, H. Gaukroger, 7th
Nov.—San Francisco 11th Oct., General
P. M. S. Co.

CATHERINE ALEX, British str., 1,730, G. F.
Hudson, 10th Nov.—Calcutta and Straits
26th Oct., General—David Sassoon & Co.;
CLARA JESEN, German str., 1,103, Bendixen,
29th Oct.—Manila 26th October, Ballast—
Jensen & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 5,940, S.
Robinson, 10th Nov.—Vancouver 12th Oct.,
Mills and General—C. P. R. Co.

GLENNOG, British str., 2,399, W. H. Paddle,
9th Nov.—Singapore 4th Nov., General—
Seung Taik Hong.

HUNAN, British str., 1,173, Benson, 7th Nov.—
Wuhu 1st November, Rice—Butterfield &
Swire.

KANSU, British str., 1,007, K. E. Tuobien, 11th
Nov.—Wuhu 6th Nov., Rice—Butterfield &
Swire.

KEONGWAU, German str., 1,117, Joh. Kohler,
7th Nov.—Bangkok 29th October, Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.

KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udden,
6th Nov.—Chinkiang 31st Oct., General—
Tung Lee & Co.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536, Pratt, 7th
Nov.—Shanghai 4th November, General—
C. M. S. N. Co.

LAERTES, British str., 1,143, Frampton, 10th
Nov.—Saigon 2nd Nov., Rice and General—
China.

LUCROX, British str., 1,215, Baddeley, 1st Nov.—
Wuhu 28th Oct., Rice—Butterfield &
Swire.

MACHET, German str., 996, C. Wolff, 9th Nov.—
Bangkok 8th Nov., Rice and Mead—
Butterfield & Swire.

MAUDSNG, British str., 1,344, G. E. Mignal,
10th Nov.—Sandakan 3rd Nov., Timber and
General—Jardine Matheson & Co.

PHEARANG, German str., 1,027, V. Mangdruff,
11th Nov.—Bangkok 5th Nov., Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.

RAJAH, German str., 1,275, H. S. Reher, 7th
Nov.—Bangkok 29th Oct., Rice and Teakwood—
Butterfield & Swire.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,024, Jenkipis, 9th Nov.—
Port Louis, General—China.

THINTAU, German str., 1,002, S. Heyangga, 10th
Nov.—Bangkok 2nd November, Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.

WASHINGTON, German str., 2,659, C. Stege,
8th Nov.—New York 3rd Sept., Petroleum
in bulk—Standard Oil Co.

WINGSAW, British str., 1,517, G. H. Lishman,
10th Nov.—Chefoo and Weihaiwei 4th
Nov., General—Jardine Matheson & Co.

ZAFIRO, British str., 1,529, A. Fraser, 7th Nov.—
Manila 4th November, General—Shewan
Tomes & Co.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL NEWS.

LOS ANGELES OUTRAGE.

Vancouver, October 11th.—Descriptions of the men suspected of having perpetrated the recent dynamite outrage at the office of the Times in Los Angeles, California, have been forwarded by cable to Australasia, India, China, and Europe.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Michael J. Honorey, the well-known American railway builder, has died at Seattle.

AVIATION REWARDS.

London, October 11th.—During the present year French aviators have won £120,000 in prize money.

AS IMMIGRATION MATTER.

Three visiting Frenchmen having £6,000 in cash and a letter of credit for £14,000 have been subject to a rigid investigation by the immigration authorities at New York.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

South Australia has an excellent display of produce at the Grocers' Exhibitions at Leeds and Hull.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

The Board of Trade has decided to hold an inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Clan Macpherson*.

ENGLISH WHEAT FOR FRANCE.

English wheat is being profitably shipped to France.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The celebration of the centenary of the University of Berlin took place yesterday, and was attended by 6,000 students and 1,500 leading scholars from all parts of the world. The University of Melbourne was represented by Dr. Mason (Professor of Chemistry). The Kaiser, in the course of an address, urged the establishment of a school for scientific research in connection with the University. The idea was promptly taken up, and a sum of 10,500,000 marks (nearly £500,000) was subscribed in the room.

BRITISH PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The British Public Trustee now controls trust estates to the value of £42,000,000.

ARGENTINE SHIPPING.

Shipowners at Buenos Ayres have ordered in Scotland new tonnages to the value of £250,000.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DEFENCE.

London, October 13th.—The Delegations representing Austria and Hungary in Common Affairs have asked for the gradual increase of the naval force to 14,000 men.

PERNICKY MOVING PICTURES.

At the International Human Conference at Washington recently a resolution was passed urging that an international effort should be made to suppress the exhibition of pernicious moving pictures.

A CHINESE RAILWAY SCHEME.

Renter's correspondent at Peking states that Chinese official circles regard the Chincha-Aigun railway scheme as dead.

VANCOUVER LIBEL ACTION.

Vancouver, October 13th.—Mr. Taylor, Mayor of Vancouver, and editor of the *Vancouver World*, is suing Mr. W. Nichol, proprietor of the *Province*, for £10,000 damage for alleged libel.

COLONIAL WINES.

Seventy-three entries have been received for the colonial wine competition in connection with the Brewers' Exhibition. Of these 41 have come from New South Wales and 17 from South Australia. Fifteen of the exhibits have been bottled in London.

CURE FOR RINGWORM.

The educational authorities at Finchley (a suburb of London) have ascertained by experiments that ringworm can be cured by X-rays after 84 days' treatment.

A SYNAGOGUE BURNED.

The Synagogue in Raveurrow, Mile-end, London, was gutted by fire last night.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Workmen's Compensation Act now extends to 6,500,000 workers in Great Britain. Last year a sum of £30,000,000 was paid in compensation, the miners being at the top of the list with an average of 20s. per head, and the factory employees being at the bottom with an average of 3s. 5d. per head.

THE LATE MR. DURANT.

The late Mr. Durant, of Adelaide, left personal estate to the value of £72,558. He bequeathed £2,102 to English charities.

SUGAR BEET.

London, October 14th.—Sir James Fortescue Flannery, of Wethersfield Manor, in Essex, has offered to rent the five acres on each of his farms provided his tenants devote that area to the growing of sugar beet.

ALLEGED CHOLERA.

It has now been decided that the ragpicker who died recently in a London hospital was not suffering from cholera, as at first supposed.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Home Office, has appointed a committee, with Mr. G. F. G. Masterton, M.P., as chairman, to consider the rescue arrangements in connection with mines and to draft necessary regulations.

MONTE VIDEO.

The Chamber of Deputies at Monte Video, the capital of Uruguay, has sanctioned an English scheme for embanking the south shore of the city at a cost of £2,000,000.

A "PROPHET'S" ESTATE.

The estate of the late Rev. Michael Taget Baxter (better known as Prophet Baxter), editor of the *Christian Herald*, has been valued at £52,231. These figures do not include the value of his property in America.

GERMAN MARINES DROWNED.

Six German marines attached to the gunboat *Panther* have been drowned by capsizing of a boat at the Cameroons.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERVIA.

The Crown Prince of Servia is suffering from typhoid fever.

A NOTORIOUS AUSTRALIAN ADVENTURER.

The High Court of Justice has granted Mrs. Clara Warren a divorce from a notorious Australian adventurer, who married her in Naples in 1908 when he was posing as the owner of a South African diamond mine.

PRINCIPLES AT LAW.

Princess Clementine, a daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, who instituted legal proceedings to enforce her claims against her father's estate, has accepted £160,000, and dropped the litigation. The other daughters of King Leopold, Princess Louise and Princess Stephanie, will continue the law suits which they also have brought against the estate.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED IN
CIVIL ENGINEERING WORK.THE FOLLOWING SURPLUS MATERIAL FROM CONSTRUCTIONAL
WORK AT THE
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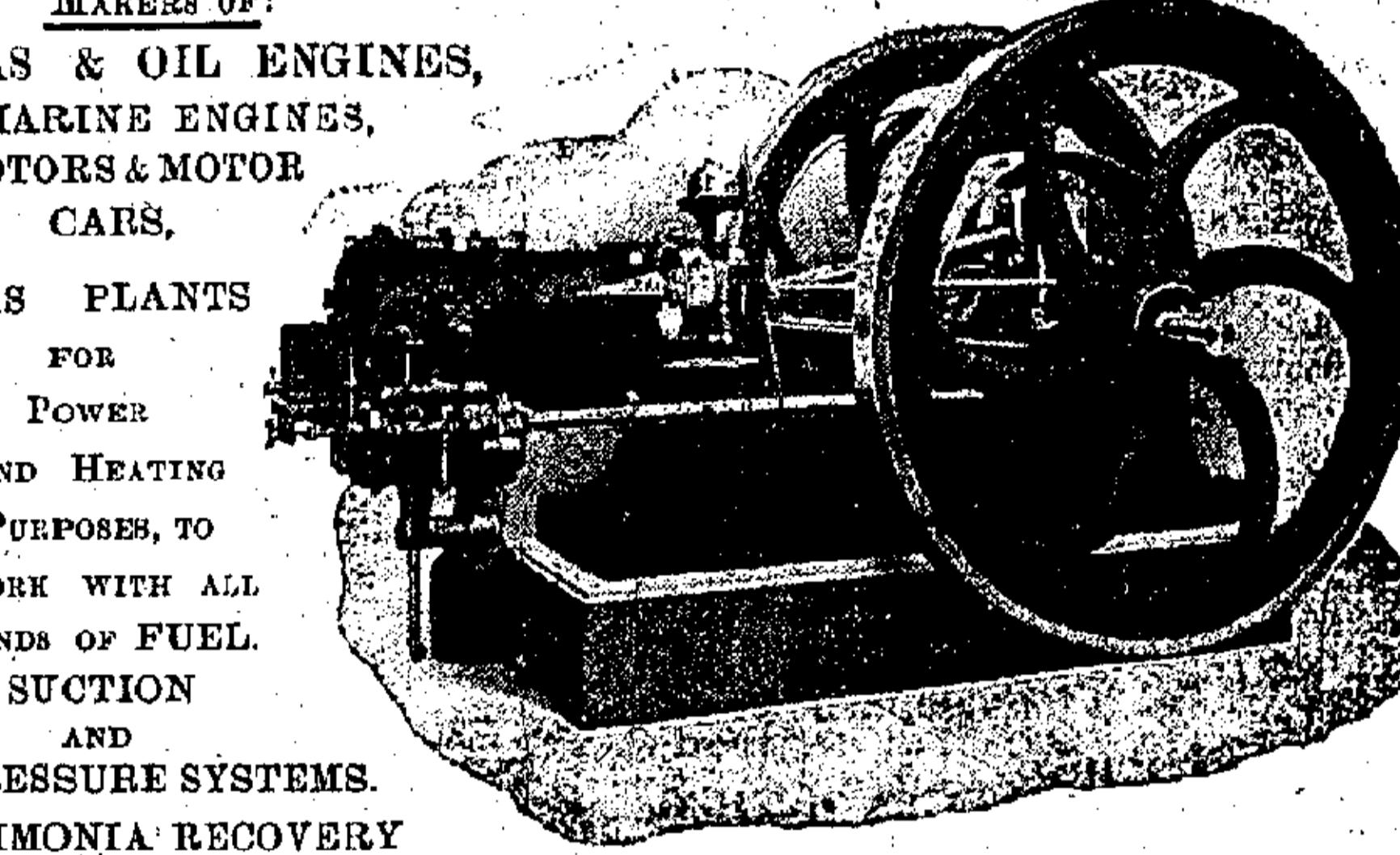
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- Rocker Pump Engine.
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- Winch for Pile Driving.
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- Two-ton Hand Cranes.
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- Hardwood Core Bars.
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- Six Shoe Blocks.
- 12" c.i. Right Angle Bend.

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PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., at 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SATURDAY, 10th Dec., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 17th Dec., at 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATURDAY, 31st Dec., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.
MANCHESTER	27,000	SATURDAY, 21st Jan., at 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	SATURDAY, 28th Jan., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screw, † Triple Screw Steamer, — Via Manila.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAIKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 3rd December, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71. 10s. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHILLIDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 12th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 11th Nov.—General—Agaard, Thoresen & Co., HALYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodges, 13th Nov.—Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 13th Nov., General—Douglas, Laprak & Co., HELENE, German str., 771, Bendixen, 12th November—Hoioh 11th Nov., General—Jebson & Co., HUNAN, British str., 12th Nov.—Canton, KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,428, Bischoff, 13th Nov.—Swatow 12th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., MANDARIN MARU, Japanese str., 3,245, T. Ota, 11th November—Mike 6th Nov., Coal—Mitsui Busan, Kishi, MARIE, German str., 1,139, Christensen, 13th Nov.—Saigon 6th Nov., Flour—Jebson & Co., MONTMOUTHSHIRE, British str., 3,197, G. E. Warrall, 13th Nov.—Shanghai 9th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., PERSEUS, British str., 4,299, E. Warrall, 12th Nov.—Shanghai 9th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire, PITTSBURGH, German str., 1,264, Reimers, 12th Nov.—Bangkok and Hoioh 11th Nov., Rice—Butterfield & Swire, TAWING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 13th Nov.—Manila 10th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

12th November
ANARA, British str., for Hongay.
ARCADIA, British str., for Europe, &c.
CAPI, Italian str., for Singapore.
CHIJO MARU, Japanese str., for Haiphong.
DEVAWONGSE, German str., for Bangkok.
DUHUA, Norwegian str., for Hoochow.
EMIRE, British str., for Australia.
ERI, Norwegian str., for Hongay.
HANOI, French str., for Pakhoi.
JOHANNNE, German str., for Swatow.
KALMAN, British str., for Canton.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Mauna.
PELENBANG, Dutch str., for Haik Pappan.
QUINTA, German str., for Haiphong.
13th November
ATHOL, British str., for Kored.
BENNOHE, British str., for Nagasaki.
DALIU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
HAIMUN, British str., for Swatow.
INVERECK, British str., for Manila.
LINAN, British str., for Shanghai.
MANDARIN MARU, Japanese str., for Miike.
SHIANGUNG, British str., for Hongay.
SHIANGUNG, Dutch str., for Dairon.
SUNGJANG, British str., for Iloilo.
ULV, Norwegian str., for Nowchawang.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Kwungsang* reports: Fresh monsoon and fine weather.
The British str. *Haiyang* reports: Fine clear weather, moderate to fresh Easterly winds and moderate sea.
The British str. *Turing* reports: Strong N.E. wind, rough sea, overcast and snowery, moderating towards arrival.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Kleist*, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 19th ult., left Singapore on the 12th instant, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Kumsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Kumsang* left Calcutta and Hongkong on the 8th inst., for about the 24th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
Mongolia left San Francisco ultime for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, and Manila, and is due to arrive at the 25th instant.

M. S. S. Co. str. *Korea* sailed from America on the 8th instant en route to Asia, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *S. Adams* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 8th instant for Manila and that port.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yuraku Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 10th instant, and is expected here on the 21st instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bingo Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 8th instant, and is expected here to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Perry Ferdinand* left Singapore for this port on the 10th instant a.m., and is due here on the 16th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Palermo* left Singapore for the port on the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., and is due here on the 16th instant, at about 6 a.m.

The O. S. K. str. *Tacoma Maru* from Tacoma arrived at Yokohama on the 2nd inst., and is due to arrive here on the 20th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Komo Maru* (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 21st instant.

The Barber Line str. *Shimose* passed Suze on the 1st instant, and is due here about the 27th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Pomona Maru* left Tacoma for this port on the 29th ultime, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* left Honolulu on the 2nd instant for this port, via usual ports of call, and is expected to arrive here on the 5th prox.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Tawing*, from Manila, Mrs G. E. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. Estella and 2 children, Mr. C. A. Periera, Mr. H. C. Russell, Mr. H. E. Peeler and Master Ross.

For *Haifang*, from Coast Ports, Mr. H. Jeoland, Mr. W. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, G. Christ and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Rev. Fathers Picone and Vaquerelle.

DEPARTED.
Per *Chijo Maru*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Jackson and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carsten, Mr. E. Ono, Rev. H. V. Noyes, Mrs. Dr. M. G. Worley, H. E. and Mrs. Yuen and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brown, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. M. Bullock, Mr. P. R. Simmonds, Mr. Hei, Mr. Wm. H. Burr, Mr. T. Innes, Mr. Hidemura, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ritchie, Miss T. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burtt, Mr. I. Erlanger, Mr. A. Becker, Mr. J. H. Shaw, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Brown, Mr. E. T. Grimes, Miss G. Macfarlane, Mr. Chas. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baldwin, and Mr. J. H. Hutchinson.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

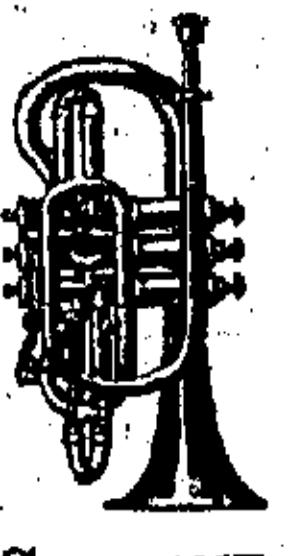
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & BIG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BOENEQ	Brit. str.	—	W. H. S. Hall, B.N.A.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at 5 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. E. Warner	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst.
COPENHAGEN	PEKING	Swed. str.	k. w.	Olof Wijk & Co., LTD.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BULGARIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Pornellina	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 20th inst.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	SILVAGABRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 8th Dec.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE, & HAMBURG, &c.	ARMENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 17th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	TONKIN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Rohde	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kottke	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Charbonnel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 8th Dec.
MARSEILLE & COPIENHAGEN	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHFIELD, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
—	PRINZESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	Olof Wijk & Co., LTD.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Dec.
—	PARISICH	—	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Dec., at D'light
—	—	—	—	Sander, Wieler & Co.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 16th inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 23rd inst.
—	—	—	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th Jan., at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Dec., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 19th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 6th Dec., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st Dec.
—	—	—	—	—	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th Dec., at D'light
—	—	—	—	—	H. Gaukroger	On 10th inst., at 1 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd Dec., at 1 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	M. W. Davison	About 15th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	D. Lens	On 24th inst., at 5 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	M. Hagiwo	On 23rd inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	T. Skino	Quick despatch
—	—	—	—	—	Zwart	To-morrow, at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	F. Mooney	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 1 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 19th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	Sander, Wieler & Co.	On 21st inst., at P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	A. E. Hodges	On 23rd inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	F. G. Walker	On 1st Dec.
—	—	—	—	—	A. Pandar	On 6th Dec.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quick despatch
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 23rd inst., at 8 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 19th inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 20th inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	—	To-day, at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 16th inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	—	End of Nov.
—	—	—	—	—	—	To-morrow, P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 16th inst., at Noon
—	—	—	—	—	—	On 23rd inst., at Noon
—	—					

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.



A SMALL LOT OF SAMPLES
NOW FOR SALE.



GEBRUEIDER SCHUSTER, MARKNEUKIRCHEN 76, GERMANY.
For Particulars, Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representative for China:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Parcel mail by the overland routes via Marseilles and Brindisi have missed connection with this mail owing presumably to the railway strike in France.
Addressees receiving parcel receipts by the above routes will please note and present them on the arrival of the next English mail.

The Princess Alice, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 14th, 1:15 P.M.
Saigon	Laoche	Monday, 14th, 3:00 P.M.
Ilolo	Sungkhang	Monday, 14th, 3:00 P.M.
Swatow	Helene	Monday, 14th, 5:00 P.M.
Hainan	Singan	Tuesday, 15th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyung	Tuesday, 15th, 10:00 A.M.
Tientsin	Chingting	Tuesday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 15th, 1:15 P.M.
Manila and Cebu	Taming	Tuesday, 15th, 3:00 P.M.
Shanghai	Kwongtsang	Tuesday, 15th, 3:00 P.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 16th, 10:00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Catherine Apoor	Wednesday, 16th, 10:00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN		Printed Matter and Samples
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to 11:30 Extra Postage 10 cents)		10:00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Registration ... 10:00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Ilolo	Zafiro	Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 A.M.
Choofoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	No late fee.
Shanghai	Chenan	Letters ... 11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitching	Wednesday, 16th, 3:00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Empress of India	Registration ... 10:00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tibodas	Printed Matter and Samples
Manila	Yueneang	5:00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria Vancouver and Seattle	Asymere	Registration ... 5:00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	E. F. Ferdinand	Letters ... 6:00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO	Asia	Saturday, 19th, 10:00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Saturday, 19th, 10:00 A.M.
Swatow		Saturday, 19th, 10:00 A.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN		Saturday, 19th, 10:00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents)		Saturday, 19th, 10:00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:30 A.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents)		No late fee.
(Supplementary mail or board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Letters ... 11:00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		Sunday, 20th, 9:00 A.M.
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 25th Inst., at 5 p.m.		Tuesday, 22nd, 9:00 A.M.
MONEY LETTERS—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 12).		Printed Matter and Samples
Mail for CANTON, WUCHOW and SAMSHU will be closed on week-days at 7:30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.		10:00 A.M.
A Mail for MACAO is despatched per s.s. Sui An on week-days at 7:15 a.m., on Sundays the mail for MACAO is closed at 8 a.m.		Registration ... 10:00 A.M.
Mails for NAMTAU and SWALAE are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.)
Mails for KUMMOON and KUMCHUK are closed on week-days at 6 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10:00 A.M.
A mail for Long Island (Cheung Chow) will be despatched per steam launch Hoi-yuen daily at 2:30 p.m.		No late fee.
No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.		Letters ... 11:00 A.M.

EAST MONEY LETTERS—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 12).

Mail for CANTON, WUCHOW and SAMSHU will be closed on week-days at 7:30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

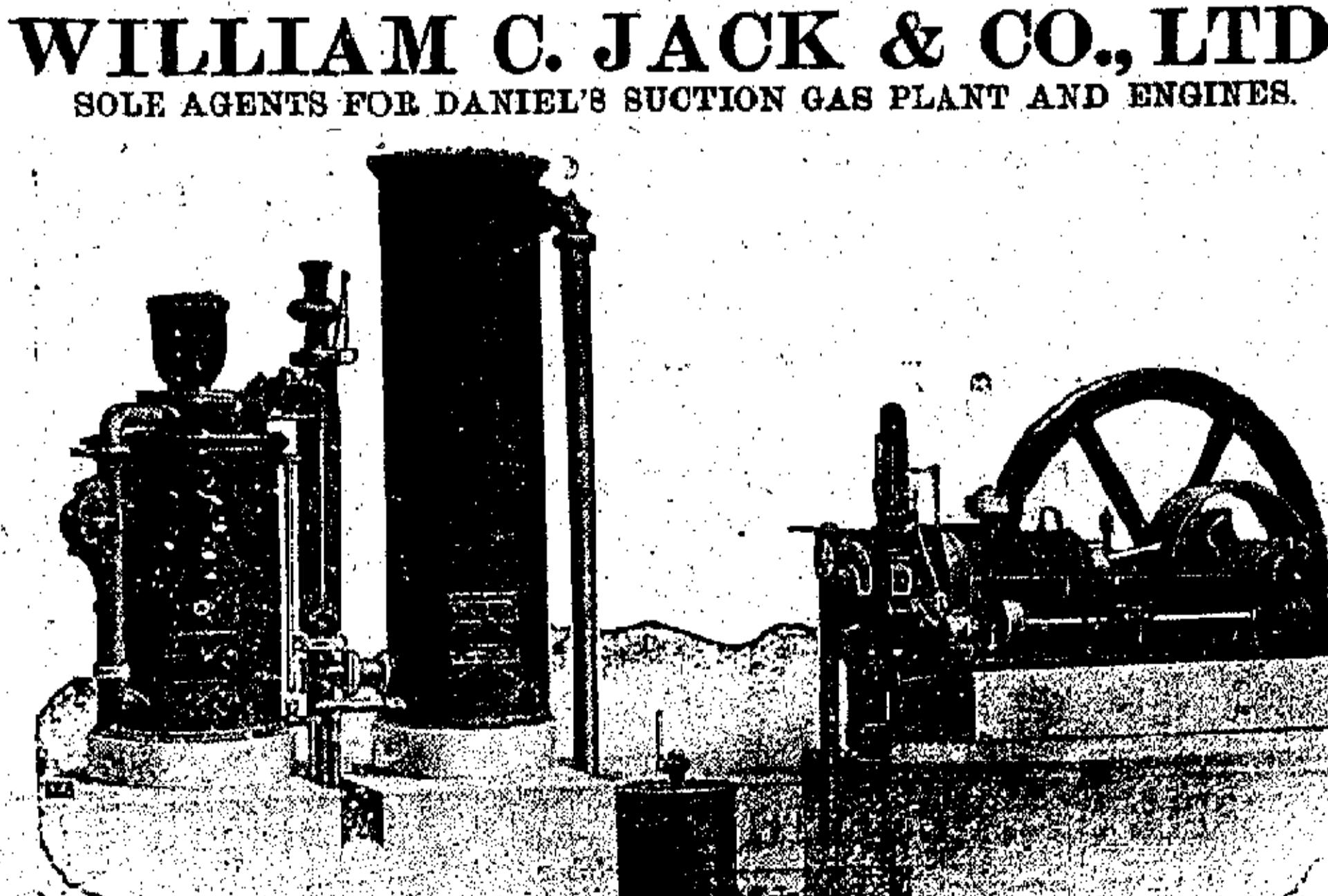
A Mail for MACAO is despatched per s.s. Sui An on week-days at 7:15 a.m., on Sundays the mail for MACAO is closed at 8 a.m.

Mails for NAMTAU and SWALAE are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.

Mails for KUMMOON and KUMCHUK are closed on week-days at 6 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

A mail for Long Island (Cheung Chow) will be despatched per steam launch Hoi-yuen daily at 2:30 p.m.

No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.



STANDARD SUCTION GAS PLANT FOR ANTHRACITE.
THE BEST, QUICKEST STARTING, MOST RELIABLE,
LOWEST FUEL CONSUMPTION OF ANY PLANT ON THE MARKET.

As fitted in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING OFFICE, where same can be seen in Operation.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 12th.		
ON LONDON:	Telegraphic Transfer	1.10/-
	Bank Bills, on demand	1.10/-
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.10/-
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.10/-
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.10/-
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.11/-
ON PARIS:	Bank Bills, on demand	237
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	241
ON GERMANY:	On demand	192
ON NEW YORK:	Bank Bills, on demand	458
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	468
ON HONDURAS:	Bank Bills, on demand	159
ON CALCUTTA:	Telegraphic Transfer	159
	Bank, on demand	159
ON SHANGHAI:	Bank, at sight	75
	Private, 30 days' sight	74
ON YOKOHAMA:	On demand	91
ON MANILA:	On demand—Peso	92
ON SINGAPORE:	On demand	79
ON BATAVIA:	On demand	112
ON HAINAN:	On demand	13
ON SAIGON:	On demand	1
ON BANGKOK:	On demand	83
SOVEREIGNES, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.65	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$55.40	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	25	
SUBSIDARY COINS.		
	per cent	
Chinese	20 cents pieces	37.45 discount
Chinese	10	7.80
Hongkong	20	7.99
Hongkong	10	7.32

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$980, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$81, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	88, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$94, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$110, sellers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, sellers
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$42, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 51.
Laou-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Wear Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	87 1/2	87 1/2	\$174, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$56, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$49, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$84	\$84	\$89, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 72.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 95, cash & buy.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	225	225	99, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$32, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$25	\$97, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$70.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$10	all	\$135, sellers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$20, sellers
INSURANCE—				
Cotton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$177 1/2, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$116, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$87 1/2.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$25	Tls. 110.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$835, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$195, sellers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$99, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$77, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$35, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, sellers
Mining—				
Société Française des Charb'ges du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	25	\$720.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$63, sellers
	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, sellers
Philippines Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$130, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$22.
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000</			